### Amnsements.

ABBET'S THEATRE-S:30-The Chieftain ABBLE S THEATHER SPORTING Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-S-The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Great Diamond Robbery.
HIJOU-2-S:15-The Widow Jones. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Princess Bonnie. CASINO-8:15-The Merry World.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-Captain Paul. DALY'S THEATRE-2-8-Le Collier de la Reine. EDEN MUSEE-Concert. PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:15-A Glided Fool. RDEN THEATRE-2-8:15- Triiby. GARRICK THEATRE-8 30-A Man with a Past. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-Fantasma HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Rice's 1492. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Rob Roy. HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-Lost-24 hours. KOSTER & BIAL'S S Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE S The Prisoner of Zenda. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-S-Hack America PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Fleur-Ge-1.is. POLO GROUNDS 3:45 Base PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12 to 12-Vaudeville STANDARD THEATRE-S:15 The Capitol.

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# New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

# FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It was reported that Banes, in Northern Cuba, had been abandoned to the rebels. Ambassador Runyon denied that his appli cation for clemency in Louis Stern's case had been refused. —— The Morocco uprising is spreading. —— A vessel thought to be Dr. Nan-The Morocco uprising is sen's Fram was sighted on the Greenland coast.

DOMESTIC .- The Republican State Convention at Saratoga nominated the present State officers, with the addition of Judge Celora E. Martin for Judge of the Court of Appeals; an excise resolution was adopted in defiance of Mr. Platt's - The Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, Ga., will be formally The Court of Appeals met in extraordinary session and heard arguments in the Westchester annexation cases. sands of visitors arrived in Chattanooga, Tenn., to attend the dedication of the Chickamauga National Park. == A section of the battle-ship lowa was tested with a thirteen-inch gun at the Indian Head proving grounds near Washington. Republican primaries were held in Hudson, Union, Monmouth and Mercer counties, N. J., and the net result favors John W. Griggs.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Daniel McGillagh, wanted in connection with the death of Bessie Marcon, at No. 162 West Thirty-fifth-st., surren dered at the Eldridge-st. police station. battle-ship Maine was placed in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. === Frank Moss, counsel for the Parkhurst society, announced that the society had preferred charges against a police captain, whose name he would not give. Charles A. Poole, of Brooklyn, killed himself and fatally wounded Mrs. Jessie Curtis. - Winners at Gravesend: Jack of Spades, Patrician Ben Brush, Henry of Navarre, Woodvine and Lucania. - New-York defeated Philadelphia at market was strong.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and mild. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 68 degrees.

No such significant token of the complete reconciliation of South and North has been offered as will be presented by what takes place to-day on the battle-field of Chickamauga. Here, thirty-two years after the battle, the survivors of the blue and the gray will join hands in dedicating the monuments which mark the chief points of interest on the semetime bloody field. The occasion is drawing together a remarkable assemblage of distinguished men of all partie To Ohio is assigned the place of chief prominence in the exercises of the day, as no other State contributed so many soldiers to the fight at Chickamauga, and both Governor McKinley and ex-Governor Campbell will take part in the dedication ceremonies.

An event of considerable interest to the country took place yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard when the armored cruiser Maine was put in commission. The Maine is now our most important fighting ship and is well described as a floating fortress. She was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the launch having taken place nearly five years ago. It is worthy of note that the cost of this vessel fell about \$100,000 below the amount of the appropriation. The Maine has a speed of about 17 knots an hour, but she was not designed for speed and is not expected to take to her heels on meeting an enemy. She constitutes an important addition to the Navy, and may not improbably be made the flagship of

Admiral Bunce. The letter of Mr. Iselin made public yester day sets at rest any doubts that may have existed as to the treatment accorded to Lord Dunraven and the Valkyrie. Mr. Iselin is right in wishing to make it known that he not only offered to resail the second and third races, but also to sail the whole match over again under any conditions and at any time and place agreeable to Dunraven. Nothing could have been more manly and generous. For reasons no doubt satisfactory to himself, his lordship declined to accept either of these offers, but protee must be accepted as final. Mr. Iselin plainly thought there was nothing in the way of beginning all over again, and Americans will agree with him; but the Earl asks, plaintively, how be esibly agree to resail a race decided and given against" him. Certainly the blame for believe, that he much preferred Buffalo to Wash-

The prearranged programme was carried through at Saratoga yesterday, with one notable exception. The "old ticket" was renominated, and Judge Celora E. Martin, of Binghamton, was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The platform as reported by the committee contained no reference to the excise question, but ex-Senator Miller secured the floor and made a powerful speech, which carried the convention with irresistible force. The result was the adoption by a spontaneous and unanimous vote of an additional plank containing a declaration in favor of "the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality." The convention got away from the Boss entirely for a few minutes and thus effectively rebuked his policy of silence and cowardice on a leading question of the hour. The proposition to increase the State Committee, however, was summarily suppressed in both committee and convention.

# REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

It is not to be denied that there are differences of opinion in the Republican party of this State touching several local, personal and State issues, which, however important they may seem here and now, are quite subordinate to the larger ones upon which in both State and Nation the party is at one and determined. But we do not recall the time when such or similar differences did not exist. It might also be said that they are common to both parties. Being constant and apparently inevitable, we have to deal with them with discreetness and face them with composure; consoling ourselves with the reflection that in the long run the effect of agitation, even though it grows out of factional differences, is more wholesome and refreshing than the indifference and apathy resulting from undisturbed harmony. "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, and in all things charity," is the doctrine generally held by the Republican party, and the occasions have been very rare when it has not been adhered to to the letter. Whatever may be the differences in the party upon local or personal issues, or any others of minor importance, the party is firmly held together as a National organization by a common belief in certain fixed principles, which the mass of Republican voters hold to be necessary for the honest, safe and prudent conduct of National affairs. Hence it happens that the factional differences which seem so bitter and uncompromising in the off years, when elections have no direct bearing upon National affairs or Federal legislation, are laid aside and almost forgotten in the alternate years of Congressional or the quadrennial recurrence of Presidential campaigns. So, however heated the debate within the

party at the present juncture concerning its attitude toward questions of a purely local character, or its relations with self-constituted Bosses and their system of party government, may seem to outsiders, it is well for Republicans to keep the fact constantly in mind that the mission of the party has a broader than local scope, that its aims and its principles are National, and that from the higher point of view it is united, harmonious and determined. There may be disturbances in camp over promotions or rations or other details, but all the same the army is one; and it presents a solid front when the order comes to move forward. And our friends the enemy will do well also to bear this fact in mind and not get themselves into a too hilarious mood over what may seem to them to be indications of extensive dissatisfaction, of mutiny and wholesale desertions. They may profit by the experience of the overwhelming majority of their own party in actual war. Many of them can remember how in 1864, when the major part of the Democratic party was in arms against the Government, and as sorely pressed as the party now is throughout the country, their whole army took renewed courage and enthusiasm from the delusion that the Army of the Union was so split up with dissensions because of the nomination of McClellan that they could never fight another winning battle. But they did, all the same; kept on fighting just as though there were no differences of opinion upon Presidential candidates, and after those differences were settled marched on to Appomattox. Our Democratic friends must not build up too much upon the apparent dissensions among Republicans. This is an off year and a good time to settle one or two dothe family peace.

Meantime it adds to the humor of the present situation that our usually vivacious Democratic contemporary, "The New-York Sun," is apparently overcome by contemplation of the perils which beset the Republican party from internal dissensions. It is gravely apprehensive that the "unsatisfactory party record of a non-partisan Republican Mayor of New-York, and the serious and dan-\*gerous excise question which has beset and charassed the Republican party for many years "in this State," may work "the overthrow of the Republican ticket." It is also very much exercised lest the unwillingness of several thousand Republicans to submit to the dictation of Mr. Thomas C. Platt and acquiesce in an arrangement whereby that statesman may resume relations of trade and dicker on behalf of the Republicans of this town with Mr. Richard Croker. acting for the Tammany Democracy, may disrupt and destroy the party. An article on this subject in its Monday's issue is so full of sympathy, tenderness and pathos that Mr. Platt himself must have shed tears when he read it. On behalf of all good Republicans we thank 'The Sun' for its sympathy and its condolence. But it may dry its tears. Mr. Platt frequently disturbs the camp with a rumpus about promotions and rations and little things of that sort, and in off years he makes more fuss than half a dozen major-generals in full uniform. As a matter of fact, he is a drum-major. Innocent spectators sometimes mistake a drum-major for the commanding general, because he leads the wind instruments, and they all seem to watch him so closely and to be so obedient to him. Let "The Sun" be comforted. The Republican Army follows commanders, not drum-majors.

SUPREME COURT RUMORS. Since Justice Jackson's death three men have been conspicuously named in published dis patches purporting to be based on positive knowledge as the President's choice for the vacant place on the Supreme Court bench. It was first announced with considerable elaboration that Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, our fellow-citizen, a lawyer of repute who is generally in sympathy with the President's public policies, had not only been selected to fill the vacancy but authoritatively informed of the distinction awaiting his acceptance. The only doubt in the case was as to his consenting to relinquish his lucrative practice at the bar. The question of Mr. Coudert's willingness to make a pecuniary sacrifice was discussed with animation for several days, and then dropped in consequence of Mr. Condert's announcement that the place had not been offered to him and he knew nothing about the President's intentions respecting it. Not long afterward Mr. Bissell, of Buffalo, lately Post master-General of the United States, and an intimate friend of Mr. Cleveland from away back, was proclaimed to be the President's candidate for the Supreme Court, apparently on the strength of a brief visit to Buzzard's Bay, though their long intimacy gave some substance to the rumor But Mr. Bissell promptly imitated Mr. Condert's prudence, declaring that there was no truth in

the report so far as he knew, and adding, we

activity. On Monday Mr. Hornblower, of this city, was hailed as the coming Justice, it being carefully explained that Senator Hill, whose animosity prevented the confirmation of Mr. Hornblower when his name actually was before the Senate, had been placated. It has been reasonably enough supposed that the President might be glad, if the circumstances were favorable, to reaffirm his previous estimate of Mr. Hornblower's qualifications and blot out the recollection of his disappointment. But Mr. Hornblower, not to be outdone in candor by Mr. Coudert and Mr. Bissell, followed the rumor of his approaching elevation as quickly as possible with an emphatic denial of its truth. Apparently nobody yet has a promise of the Judgeship.

These various reports, unfounded as they have proved to be, nevertheless impart a certain amount of satisfaction, inasmuch as they suggest the prevalence of a general and strong feeling that a New-York man ought to be chosen for the vacancy. It is to be supposed, so long as nothing is known to the contrary, that President Cleveland, being a New-York man himself, shares this feeling, or at least is not indifferent to the sound arguments which justify

it. He is not noted for his deference to public opinion, but this is a case in which it may be advantageous for public opinion to express itself, and thus not improbably fortify his present personal inclination. For this reason, though previous announcements about the filling of the Supreme Court vacancy have not exactly tended to establish newspaper claims to omniscience, we are disposed to think that they may not have been utterly worthless.

THE TRIUMPH OF TRADE-UNIONISM. Socialism and Trade-Unionism have fought their battle out in Great Britain, and Socialism is beaten. That is, above all, the record of the recent Trade-Union Congress at Cardiff. Compared with that, all else that was done sinks into insignificance. The revolution is as sweeping in the labor world as that of the electoral campaign was in the realm of politics, and may prove much more lasting. It is well-for himself-that Mr. Keir Hardle is now in this country. After being overwhelmingly repudiated at the polls, it would indeed have been humiliating for him to witness in person his repudiation in the chief council of labor, and the frustration of all the tricks and schemes he had so cunningly devised through years of ambitious intrigue. He dug a pit for Trade-Unionism, and has himself

The story of the revolution-or counter-revolution, as it really was is a brief one. A few years ago a little clique of Socialists began to look with envy upon the prosperous and beneficent Trade-Unions, and with covetousness upon the funds they had amassed for the good of their members. They desired to apply to the latter the Socialist doctrine of confiscation and "an equal divvy." So they began organizing little Socialist clubs everywhere, twopenny-halfpenny affairs, composed not always of real workingmen, but often of blatherskite politicians and professional agitators. They called them Trade-Unions, or Trade Councils, and on that pretext got them admitted to the Congress on equal terms with the bona-fide unions. So a professional labor politician, representing only himself and a dozen like him, came to have as much voting power in the Congress as a man representing an old-established union of 100,000 members. Britons are conservative and long-suffering. They endured that scandalous injustice for a time, just as they once endured a similar system of pocket-borough representation in Parliament. But when-in the words of Burke-inconvenience festered into crime, as it did last year at Norwich, the limit of

endurance was reached. Of that Norwich Congress, by virtue of this pocket-union system, the Keir Hardie gang got full control. The great unions were outvoted by the little clubs. The Congress was made to pledge itself to the whole Socialist programme Mr. John Burns, who now bobs up on the union side, rejoiced in this, and exultingly proclaimed that Trade-Unionism was dead, and that Socialism was to take its place. To clinch the whole matter, the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress was instructed to prepare a new set of rules for the government of subsequent Congresses. The plan was to make a set of Socialist rules. But that is just what the committee mestic questions without permanently disturbing did not do. Probably the tremendous popular verdict at the polls against Socialism had something to do with it. Mr. John Burns is believed to be able to tell which way a cat jumps when he sees it jump; and he likes to be on the winning side. So he got the committee to adopt rules that were not Socialist but distinctly anti-Socialist, and that would squeich those little po-

litical clubs and restore the true unions to power. Our London correspondent gives, in the letter which we publish to-day, a graphic description of the manner in which these new rules were received by the Congress at Cardiff, discussed, and finally adopted and enforced. It was a dramatic scene. It will long be remembered, and will long exert a powerful influence upon organized labor in Great Britain. It would be too much to say that the presiding officer was entirely correct in all his rulings. He was arbitrary, even revolutionary. But his end was right, if his means seemed ruthless. Moreover, he was strongly sustained by the Congress, and that fact stamps his acts with entire validity. It was, as Mr. Ford says, a conservative victory won by revolutionary processes. But righteous ness justifies revolutions. The Trade-Unions and the workingmen of Great Britain are to be earnestly congratulated. They have saved Trade Unionism, they have established the wise and just principle of representative government in their Congresses, and they have repudiated Socialism and all its schemes. That is honor and profit enough for one year's work.

# SPEED AND ITS RESULTS

The present age is chiefly characterized by In that respect it incomparably surpasses all that have gone before. It requires no eloquent disquisition on lost arts to tell us other ages have excelled this in some particulars. The relics of the past, which are to-day our models. our admiration and our despair, are ample proof of it. On the whole, the world may be improving. Its progress, however, is not wholly gain. In wellnigh every change there is some loss as well as profit, though the balance may be to the good. But whatever we have lost, we have unquestionably gained all around in speed. In every respect this is a rapid age. Educational and intellectual processes are spurred to a pace of which the scholars of old never dreamed. In business men are in haste to get rich as never before. In travel that steamer is the favoritewhich has made the fastest run across the Atlantic, and that railroad which runs the fastest trains. All transit must now be rapid transit. Steam locomotives, a wonder of the world to our fathers, are now too slow. Lightning itself must be harnessed to our coaches. The telegraph and telephone are more and more supplanting the mails. The swiftest horses, bieveles, boots trains, everything else, now command the great est favor. Speed rules the age.

Undoubtedly speed is a good thing, in its way. But is it wise to make it the chief thing that we desire? Is it to be the end of our efforts, or only a means to something vastly better? It is well to get a fortune quickly, provided it be done honestly. But is it so, if we are just to keep on with the muck-rake, piling up greater and still greater wealth? It is well to travel quickly from place to place. But is it so, if the time thus gained is to be devoted to grinding toil? It is well to do

the yachting flasco does not rest on American ington as a place of residence and a sphere of work quickly. But is it so, if we are merely to tion against each other. The law, according to keep on working? We reckon not. It is not through booms and deals and record-breaking alone that the Kingdom of Heaven is to come unto man. These things are well, as far as they go. But they utterly fail to touch the root of the matter. If increased speed enable us to achieve more in a given space of time it should also enable us to have more leisure for the enjoyment of that which we have achieved. If it mean more wealth it should mean more rightful use of wealth. If it mean more work it should also mean more play.

That, we take it, is the true philosophy of speed. We are not to be constantly on the whirl. The business man of to-day has made more money at thirty-five than his father had at seventy. But he should not keep on at the money-making till he too is seventy, for if he do, what better is he than his father was? The workingman of to-day, with improved appliances, can do as much in five hours as his father did in ten. But he should not be compelled to toil ten hours a day, too, for if he do, what will speed profit him? Our latter-day speed should mean to the laborer fewer hours of toll, and more of rest, recreation and enjoyment of the higher things of life. It should mean to the man of affairs more years of leisure for intellectual and spiritual culture and for advancement in those elements of life which are not measured by dollars and cents. It should mean progress in the arts, and in that higher culture which can come only in freedom from sordid compulsion. It should, perhaps, bring a leisure class into soclety-by which we do not mean an idie or a worthless class-and it should certainly bring to all classes far more leisure time-which does not mean idle or wasted time. There is something better than being constantly anxious and busy with material affairs, and that better thing is what this age of speed should bring to us, one and all.

### TREASURY STORIES AND THE FACTS.

The report that another issue of bonds is being arranged, in accordance with custom, is stoutly denied by Treasury officials. The only people in the United States who seem to know nothing about the operations of the Treasury under this Administration are those who should know most. When The Tribune and some other papers announced in January the completed contract with the bond syndicate, some officials furlously denied that there was any truth in it. and in order to give the President time to set up his pretence of being forced into the step the formal contract was not in fact executed until ten days later. But the Treasury people only succeeded in giving excuse for the impression that the President had actually made the bargain himself with Mr. Belmont, as was at the time reported, or with somebody else, without at all consulting his Secretary or other officials. So in other matters it has appeared to be the unavoldable alternative to believe that officials were purposely deceiving, or else to believe that the more important steps were carefully taken without their knowledge.

Secretary Carlisle is credited with the statement that there is no need of a bond issue because the rising revenue is about sufficient for all requirements of the Government. It is a statement which will plague him in future, like those based upon the doctored accounts at the end of the last fiscal year. There is no need whatever of any issue of bonds, not for Mr. Carlisle's reason, but because the President has absolute power to remove the difficulty by either of the two methods pointed out yesterday. But the people are aware, if the Treasury Department is not, that the revenue is not proving sufficient for public expenditures. Creditors are wronged by forced delay, the Treasury is not paying its debts, and yet the amount it is paying has exceeded its receipts, in September thus far by \$1,223,311, and in two months and a half of the quarter, which should be the largest of the year, by \$14,337,165. September ought to be one of the large months. In sixteen days out of thirty its customs receipts have been at the rate of \$14,386,000 for the month, against \$17,210,000 in September, 1892. In the same days internal revenue has been at the rate of \$12,136,000 for the month, against \$13,736,000 in 1892. Total receipts have been at the rate of \$27,300,000 for the month, against \$31,841,000 in 1892. A fall of \$4,500,000 per month below the revenue of 1802. Secretary Carlisle must know, would result in a deficit of more than \$50,000,000. The expenditures, which have been thus far at the rate of \$100,731,000 for the quarter, can be cut down nominally, as they were in June, but will have to be met all the same, sooner or later.

It is reasoned, as usual, that customs and in ternal receipts will mend. But the gift of prophecy is not bestowed upon the present Treasury Department, at all events. Secretary Carlisle does not know whether the imports of dutiable goods, which have been at the rate of about \$110,000,000 for this quarter, against \$75,000,000 last year, \$83,000,000 in 1893, and \$105,000,000 in 1802, will continue at the same unprecedented rate. It is at least conceivable that the foreigners have been sending over goods in expectation of a demand which will not be entirely realized. The shortness of the two great exportable crops, the exports of gold and consequent yielding in prices, the stoppage of some works because foreign sales have taken away part of their market, or other events which are at least concelvable, might cause a considerable shrinkage in demand for foreign goods, and consequently in revenue. The history of his country, if Mr. Carlisle will examine it, will disclose to him several experiences of that nature, following Democratic attempts to enable the people to buy more foreign goods in place of goods made at home. It is at least foolish for anybody to pretend to know that similar results may not follow in this in-

stance. Then there remains the fact that not even the American people can afford to keep on borrowing every year-in two years of Cleveland \$165,000,000, men say. The sum actually borrowed was much greater and, either in interest or in principal, must be paid, but how long can business stand it? The root of the trouble at present is the impression that the President de liberately intends to defy the will of the people and defeat any measures that Congress may propose for relief, and to go on borrowing. That impression he will greatly strengthen if, with power to submit the case to Congress, he insists upon making another bargain with bankers before Congress meets. Nor will that deepened impression tend to increase confidence or to help the revenue.

# OF BIRDS.

John Burroughs says that the bright and beauteous oriole is an enemy of the grape, consuming enormous quantities of that fruit, and he has taken to shooting those that visit his own vine and fig tree with No. 1 bird shot, which calls a final halt in their depredations. It is ill news to hear of such a handsome bird, one of the most radiant in all the feathered retinues of summer. but Mr. Burroughs is a competent authority, and his arraignment is not to be lightly set aside. If the oriole consumes as many grapes as he avers so far as the vine districts are concerned, it will have to go, whatever statutory protection may be thrown around it elsewhere.

Legislation prescribing the privileges and immunities of birds does not always accomplish the intended results, while it produces others not looked for, as in Ohio, where what is called the Redbird law has of late thrown the community into violent agitation, absorbing more attention than politics and occasioning a succession of serious neighborhood fights on account of neighbors lodging informa-

its enacting clause, was intended to save the feathered songsters of the State, but it really developed a new local industry. It imposed a fine and costs on all persons in whose possession a captive redbird was found, giving half the sum to the informer. A large number of the citizens of the State thereupon engaged in the occupation, and so far, in Cincinnati alone, 400 persons have been mulcted in sums averaging \$1250 each, greatly stimulating the local circulation of money, but at the expense of many social heartburnings and resentments. It is now thought that a careful census of captive birds throughout the State was taken before the law was passed and it was thus manifest that there was money

If our domestic orioles require any prescrip tive or regulative legislation it is to be hoped that it will not become an instrument of spoliation and social oppression as the Redbird law has in Ohio. John Burroughs, being a competent naturalist and well versed in bird lore and jurisprudence, could no doubt formulate a satisfactory statute covering their case if he would set about it, but it ought in some way to provide for their preservation. They are too handsome to lose, and there is just a possibility that their consumption of grapes is not so great as they have been redited with. The same tale used to be told of the robin and his ravage of the cherry trees, but experience has shown that there are cherries enough for the birds and for man also. It has likewise demonstrated that the bird is of immeasurable usefulness to man, and that stories to his discredit should not be lightly believed. It would be gratifying to have the character of the oriole cleared up, but if that is not possible it might be handed over into Ohlo captivity to take the place of the bright songsters which have flown. There is there a large and now unproductive investment in empty birdcages awaiting occupancy which shall possess legal sanctions, and as that is a grape country there ought to be no objections to the orioles' captivity, as there have been to that of his roseate and melodlous predecessor.

So one of the "lost" indictments was against a Scannell, a brother of the notorious murderer of that name, was it? "Lost" by accident, of course. Oh, yes!

To promote the convenience of travellers who have occasion to consult timetables it has been suggested at Chicago that the division of the day at midnight and noon be abandoned, together with the distinguishing marks "a. m." and "p. m.," and that, instead, the division be made at 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening, the time of day trains being printed in black on a white background and that of night trains in white on a black ground. It is doubtful whether this would not tend to increase confuslon rather than diminish it. Certainly it would take the public a considerable time to get accustomed to such a change. As a matter of fact, something of the same kind is already done, since on certain timetables all a. m. schedules are printed in ordinary type, while fullfaced type is used for p. m. trains. The natural division of the day is at midnight, when the new day actually begins, and any attempt to interfere with the existing arrangement would be sure to cause trouble. Railroad timetables, anyway, are usually arranged with so much care that any person of intelligence can get from them the information he desires. An arbitrary method of printing schedules would not simplify matters to any appreclable extent.

"The Democratic party," says David B. Hill, "has always been the consistent champion of "personal liberty." Does he have reference to the time when the Democratic party was the champion of the enslavement of the negroes?

The Russian Government is about to assume control of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors within the Empire. The execution of the law making the trade an absolute Government monopoly will be begun next year, when it will be applied in eight provinces. In the following year the system will embrace seven additional provinces, and on January 1, 1898, the whole country will be brought under its provisions. It is expected that this system will do away with most f the abuses of the liquor traffic, which have been peculiarly flagrant in Russia, and to which many of its disorders, social, industrial, sanitary and elevated railroad people have taken to advertise economic, may in some degree be ascribed. It is thought that while the injurious consequences of the traffic will be minimized by Government control, the revenues from it will be greatly increased. The old liquor-dealer in Russia is de scribed as a lawbreaker, a usurer and a promoter of drunkenness, and his influence upon society at large as of an extremely pernicious and demoralizing character. There is probably no doubt of the accuracy of this characterization, taking the lass as an average, nor that the business will be much more satisfactorily and profitably conducted by the Government than it has been by them. No regulation of the traffic on so wide a scale has ever before been attempted, and its results will be watched with interest all over the world. Russia is in a better position to try Government experiments of the sort than any other nation, and not only in sumptuary but other directions is carrying paternalism to its limit, with consequences not yet fully unfolded, but sure to be of the highest importance one way or the other. She may break down under the magnitude of her efforts. but, on the other hand, she may be able to demonstrate that the State can successfully run its railroad, telegraph, trolley and telephone systems, as well as its liquor and tobacco business and nearly everything else.

The Rapid Transit Commission is waiting. So are the people of New-York City-for rapid tran-

Americans have nothing to deplore as respects the conduct of their representatives in the yachting unpleasantness. They took a manly and straightforward part all through, and wanted nothing but a fair and open contest for the trophy. We entertained no doubt of the result, and the races sailed showed that the cup was certain to remain here anyway.

No one can deny that there is special propriety in the adoption of the eagle as the emblem of the Republican party on the blanket ballot, for the securing of which the Republican party is responsible.

The fact that the bankers of Rochester who shipped a quarter of a million of gold to this city were actuated by enlightened self-interest should not detract from the credit of their performance. They have set an example which seems likely to be followed by other outside institutions, and already the timeliness of their action is shown by the feeling of confidence expressed both in this city and in Washington.

The Shepardites have won a victory in the preliminary skirmish in Brooklyn. But the real fighting is yet to take place. The test of their principles will turn upon the choice of candidates for the important local offices that are to be filled.

Will the new "Home Rule Democracy" fill a ong-felt want? Its organizers have no doubt on this point, but we cannot agree with them. They declare that there is a host of Democrats who have become dissatisfied with existing organizations, and evidently think that the dissatisfied in thousands and tens of thousands will rush to the embracing arms of the newest faction in the field. Perhaps so: but the average citizen will incline to the opinion that there were too many Democracies before.

Several Presidential booms have already acquired at least an initial velocity, which, in the pinion of their owners, if of no one else, is destined to be augmented by the "indorsements" of the various conventions and reunions which are prevalent at this time of year. Close observers have for some time noted that the convention

habit was fixing itself upon the American people. It is doubtless an innocent weakness, indulgende in which increases the revenues of hotels and ralfroad corporations and does no especial harm to the subject of it; but the indorsement habit. which is one of its sequelae, is more dangerous in its effects-upon the object of it, especially. He frequently suffers acutely from the disorder known as "big head"; and unless timely applications of cold water are made, the last stage of the malady may be reached in the "all gone feeling" which follows the nominating convention. 'Ware the insidious indorsement microbe!

## PERSONAL

Edward W. Townsend, the creator of the now famous "Chimmie Fadden," has been asked to dramatize the character by Charles Hopper, who hopes to appear in the role of the East Side gem of humanity some time this season. Mr. Townsend will work in collaboration with Augustus Thomas.

Lord Dufferin's son, the Earl of Ava, who traselled through this country last season, is soon to be married in London. The young lady is said to be clever and charming, and an heiress to a peerage as well as to a fortune.

Among the Governors of States expected at the opening of the Atlanta Exposition to-day is Charles T. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, with his staff. On Friday, Governor Woodbury, of Vermont, will visit the Exposition and attend the reunion of the veterans of the Northern and Southern armies.

Professor Charles V. Riley, the eminent entemologist, who met his death in Washington being thrown from his bicycle, was English by birth, cosmopolitan in education and experience; a practical farmer and journalist, a soldler in the last year of the war, when he was twenty-one years old. He had studied natural history from boyhood, and began his work as entomologist while he was scarcely out of his teens, entomologist while he was scarcely out of his teens. In 1868 he was made State entomologist of Missouri, in 1877 chief of the United States Entomological Commission and in 1878 Government Entomologist Commission and in 1878 Government Entomologist in the Bureau (now the Department) of Agriculture, which place he resigned a year ago. He had been lecturer at several colleges and had been given several earned degrees; while in 1873 the French Government gave him a gold medal of the first class for his services to French grape culture by his studies of the American phylloxers—one of the few insect pests America has given the Old World to partly balance the many insect pests the Cold World has sent over here; also he was given the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor. He had received many honors from foreign scientific societies and performed many services for the United States Government. He died in the prime of life, within four days of his fifty-second birthday.

Among the best-known yachtswomen in England are the Misses Maud and Winifred Sutton, the daughters of Sir Richard Sutton, and sisters of that for the America's Cup with the Puritan. They began racing in 1891, with the half-rater Elicen. The next year Miss Winifred purchased a Herreshoff boat, the Wee Win, with which she has carried off many prizes.

Mrs. John A. Logan, who was a guest at the Louisville Grand Army Encampresat last week, will spend the winter abroad, it is a 1.

Lord Wolseley recently gave the following advice to a young subaltern: "If you want to get on in the army you must do your best to get killed." The Rev. Dr. Thomas L. Janeway, one of the

original members of the Philadelphia Presbytery, and up to the time of his death the oldest graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia last Saturday. He was born in 1806 and had been a preacher almost seventy years. He was the father of Dr. J. B. H. Janeway, of this city, and of Colonel Janeway, of the Army.

Baron von Thoemmel, who has just retired from the post of Austrian Minister at Belgrade, with the rank of fleid marshal, is indebted in great part for his diplomatic success to a sewing machine which he presented to the Princess of Montenegre, teaching her to sew himself.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Tammany may now add yet another count to its indictment of Commissioner Roosevelt. physicians report that since he "robbed the poor man of his beer" they have broken their record in the treatment of Sunday cases of actual of threatened delirium tremens. Great snakes! What an outrage!

Season Advances,-Fond Parent-Size? Six and quarter—Hopeful Son (to hatter)—Dad means my spring and summer size. This, you—Hatter—O-o-h, yes! Football season. You want eight and a half!—(Exchange.

Evidently the elevated railroads are beginning to feel the effect of cable road competition. They have put up an immense sign on the Brooklyn Bridge station, that can readily be seen from all parts of City Hall Square, saying: "Elevated Railroad Station. Running Time to the Harlem River, This is about the first step the their roads. If the company would take more pain mmodation of its patrons, advertising would be unnecessary. But the roads have been very careless and indifferent to public demands and needs recently.

THE AUTUMN FAIRIES. Little fairy feet that prance On the breezes cold— Little feet that gayly dance C: the streets of gold.

Little wings that rob the sur Of his choicest beams, Fluttering in the meadows dim, Laving in the streams.

Cheering flash of light divine, Softly peeping through All the gilded charms that twine In the morning dew.

Painting thus a springing weed Mortal feet have trod. Till the glad expanse of mead Gleams with Goldenrod. —(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The People's Traction Company of Philadelphia few days ago accepted the resignations of fifteen of the best conductors on their lines, and did so with regret. Following the name of each of the men who resigned the words "Resigned, O. K.," were entered on the company's record book. That meant that any of the fifteen who applied for work at any time in the future could get it if there was he slightest chance. The young men were all students in the Jefferson Medical College, and the superintendent of the line says they made the best onductors employed by the company. All told this summer, more than fifty college students were on the payroll of the company. Their earnings averaged about \$15 a week, and as they were able to live for about \$5 a week, most of them have money enough to pay their expenses this year at

No anti-Semitism appears to prevail at the University of Berlin. The prizes this year were largely given to Jewish students. The royal prize of the juridical faculty was given to Michael Persamenter, of Odessa. The medical faculty offered three prizes, two of which went to the Jewish students Richard Bernstein and Sam Meyer. Most wonderful in this connection is that the prizes of the theological (Protestant) faculty also went to the Jews. Felix Coblenz and Paul Cohen. This, perhaps, never happened before.—(The Chicago Israelite.

An exhibit of roads of various materials and forms of construction will be prepared in the Exposition grounds at Atlanta, under charge of the Office of Road Inquiry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and during the week of the Road Parliament, which begins on October 17, a series of scientific and popular traction tests will be made. The invitation to send samples of road materials for exhibition at Atlanta was intended only to secure the very best materials from each State, and it is requested that all persons intending to send specimens will first communicate with the Office of Road Inquiry at Washington, stating the character of the material. Railroad authorities are especially requested to receive only such parcels for shipment as are accompanied by a letter of approval from that office.

A Stride to Freedom.—"Which," asked the un-sophisticated young person—"which is the proper side of a horse for a lady to sit on?"
"Both," responded the severe lady with the short hair and seal-brown bloomers.—(Cincinnati En-

A French medical authority has decided that death by falling from great heights is absolutely painless. He says that the mind acts with great rapidity for a time, and then unconsciousness follows; and now a scoffer has come to the front with a pertinent inquiry as to how the Frenchman knows anything about it. The argument is made that no man has fallen from the height of, say, a mile or so, and landed on the earth in a conditi to tell anything as to his feelings. Most of the people who have fallen great distances have not been greatly inclined to talk of their adventures. and, in fact, most of them, on arrival from their trip, have, if any acquaintances have been hand; made quick trips to an undertaker's shop.

Easily Computed.—Yabsley—Did you ever try keeping an account of personal expenses?

Mudge—Naw. I know how much I get a week, don't !?

"I guess so."

"And I haven't got any credit. So there you ara"
—(Exchange.